

Phase II and Phase III Project Cover Sheet

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REPORT INFORMATION:

1995 Hornum, M.B., et. al.
Phase II Cultural Resource Evaluation of Nine Sites Within the Phase I Development Area,
Chapman's Landing, Charles County, Maryland.
Submitted to Banyan Management

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Research Firm/Institution:

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Sites examined:

18CH374	18CH376	18CH377	18CH378	18CH379	18CH380	18CH381
NRHP Eligible: <input type="checkbox"/>	NRHP Eligible: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	NRHP Eligible: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	NRHP Eligible: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	NRHP Eligible: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	NRHP Eligible: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	NRHP Eligible: <input type="checkbox"/>
Justification	Justification	Justification	Justification	Justification	Justification	Justification

18CH383	18CH385
NRHP Eligible: <input type="checkbox"/>	NRHP Eligible: <input type="checkbox"/>
Justification	Justification

Project Details:

Phase I	Project Justification: These sites were identified during a Phase I survey in 1994 prior to the onset of site preparation and construction for the Chapman's Landing development. The development included the construction of 2.25 million square feet of office and retail space, town houses, single-family houses, and a 200-acre golf course. In addition, roads, sewer lines, utilities, and other improvements would lead to significant impacts in the project area. The sites examined as part of this study were those recommended for Phase II-level analysis.
Phase II <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Phase III	

MAC Accession: 2001.007

Project Objectives: -Determine the nature, age, and function of each site. -Determine the horizontal and vertical boundaries of the resource. -Assess the integrity of the resource.
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Research Potential:

Vertical artifact concentration at 18CH374 was mainly confined to the A2 horizon. Below this stratum, the artifact concentration drops off significantly. This indicates that some degree of vertical integrity has persisted, despite evidence for soil deflation. However, the absence of diagnostic artifacts and the low level of material limits the site's research potential. Consequently, Site 18CH374 is unlikely to provide significantly more information than that obtained through Phase II study. It is not a significant resource for understanding Maryland prehistory.

Within the prehistoric component at 18CH376, there is sufficient horizontal integrity to differentiate distinct activity areas. The temporal confinement of the site to the Late Archaic period complements the present degree of vertical integrity, even in the presence of limited soil deflation. The integrity of the site suggests that it has significant research potential. The two historic occupations at the site retain horizontal integrity. However, their association with a particular natural stratum is uncertain. The low quantity of historic material at both loci indicates minimal potential to address meaningful research issues concerning the relationship between midden deposits or site structure.

At 18CH377, there appears to be sufficient horizontal integrity to differentiate activity areas. Vertical integrity is suggested strongly by the uniformity of artifact concentrations within the deposit and the presence of features. Thus, Site 18CH377 constitutes a rare and important example of an early 18th century contact period site, a context with great potential to answer questions concerning European and Native interaction in a period of Native assimilation and migration. The site should be considered a significant resource with tremendous research potential.

Site 18CH378 has tremendous research potential for answering questions related to the use of Late Archaic base camps and the activities taking place at such sites. Additionally, the historic architectural and midden deposits in the southern portion of the site can likely shed light into late 18th and early 19th century tenant farming in southern Maryland. The site should be considered a significant resource.

None of the 3 prehistoric components at 18CH379 possesses the potential to address significant research questions in Maryland prehistory. All 3 loci at 18CH379 appear to possess sufficient horizontal integrity in historic deposits to differentiate activity areas. At Loci B and S, enough localized vertical integrity exists that these activity zones may be placed within a discrete temporal framework. Thus the archeological deposits at these loci may be able to address significant research questions relating to a number of issues with post-emancipation African-American land tenancy and acquisition in Charles County. While such vertical integrity was not detected in the historic deposits at Locus A, the state of preservation of the standing Thomas Brown log dwelling is such that it retains significant potential for better understanding the vernacular architectural traditions utilized by African-American land owners of the period.

Within the prehistoric component at 18CH380, there is sufficient horizontal integrity to differentiate distinct activity areas and sufficient vertical integrity to isolate distinct occupations. The presence of diagnostic artifacts permits the identification of the two vertical phases with the chronologically distinct Late Archaic or Early Woodland, and Late Woodland periods. And specific activities can be associated with specific time periods. Therefore, further work at Site 18CH380 can address substantive research questions on a number of issues in Maryland prehistory. The historic deposit at 18CH380, by contrast, should not be considered a significant resource.

The location of historic materials at 18CH381 within soils probably impacted by cultivation and/or slope wash suggests that the deposit lacks vertical integrity. In addition, the deposit is quite diffuse and probably represents nothing more than field scatter. The historic deposit is likely incapable of addressing significant research questions in Maryland history. Questionable integrity within the two prehistoric components at 18CH381, and the lack of clear chronological control for the lower component appears to preclude the possibility of the site addressing substantive research questions in Maryland

prehistory, even with additional work. The site, as a whole, should not be considered a significant resource.

Site 18CH383 is best characterized as a short term encampment, utilized mainly as a locus for primary reduction of cobbles probably already begun along the nearby streambed from which they were extracted. While there may be sufficient vertical integrity to differentiate activity areas, the low level and fairly uniform distribution of material, lack of horizontal patterning, and the absence of diagnostic artifacts do not permit the division of the assemblage into functionally or chronologically distinct zones. Without such controls, the site is unlikely to furnish additional significant information.

In the western portion of site 18CH385, the evidence for activity is so unsubstantial that research questions are not likely to be answered. In the more substantial eastern portion of the site, temporal relationships have been blurred by mixing of occupations. Spatial relationships can be identified but without chronological control are unlikely to furnish additional significant information. Therefore, the prehistoric component lacks sufficient integrity to address substantive research questions and should not be considered a significant resource.
